

Food safety issues and scientific advances related to animal-source foods in developing countries



ILRI

International Livestock Research Institute

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Food safety issues in developing countries

- Every year, at least 2 billion cases of diarrhea occur and 700,000 children under 5 years old die worldwide
- Animal-source foods provide nutrition, but are one of the main cause of food borne zoonoses (FBZs)
- FBZs include non-diarrheal disease such as tuberculosis and brucellosis

Food-borne zoonotic pathogens

(Common ones)

Diarrheal pathogens

Bacteria

Escherichia coli
(Intestine)

Campylobacter
(Intestine)

Salmonella
(Intestine)

Staphylococcus aureus (Animal, human)

Brucella (Milk and meat)

Mycobacterium bovis
(Milk, meat, contact)

Bacillus anthracis
(Dead animal, skin)

Virus

Rota virus
(Water)

Hepatitis virus E
(Meat)

Richettsia

Coxiella burnetii
(Cows, Q fever)

Parasites

Taenia spp.
(Meat)

Giardia lamblia
(Mainly from water)

Cysticercosis
(Pork-human feces)

Non-diarrheal pathogens

Informal \neq Illegal

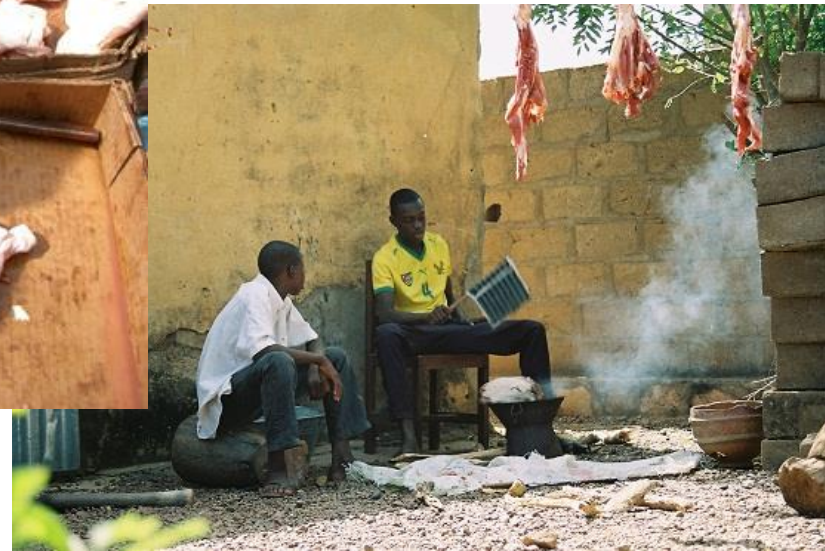


Informal market

“Absence of structured sanitary inspection”



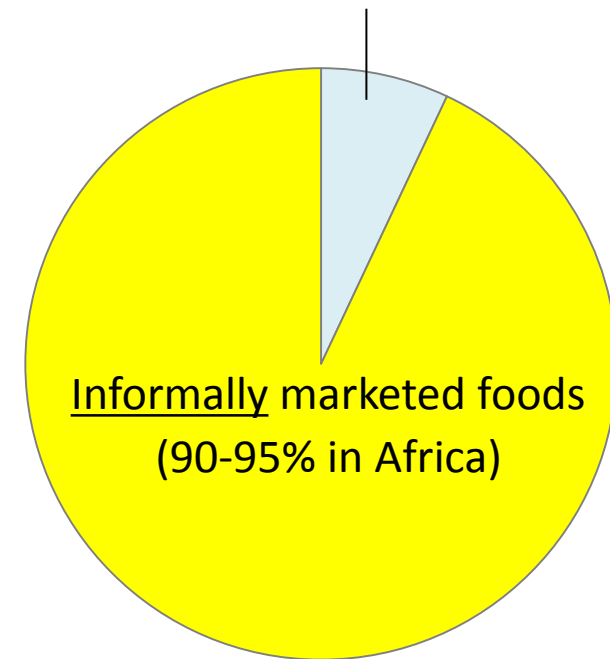
Valentin Boyman Kone, CSRS-2010



Informally-marketed foods dominate in developing countries



Formally marketed foods

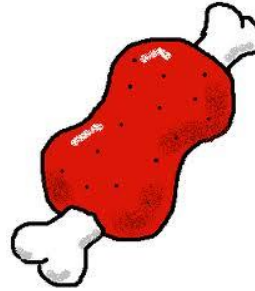


Targets of international cooperation so far

Training of public officers, infrastructure of public services

How much
effective??

Value chain



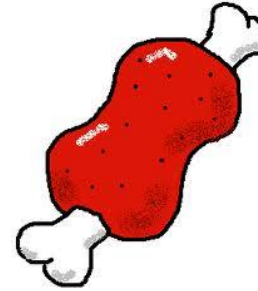
A producer



A consumer



Value chain



Producers



Middle men



Consumers



Value chain



Sanitation



Sanitation

Producers



Middle men



Consumers





Safe food, fair food (BMZ, ILRI)

Building capacity to improve the safety of animal-source foods and ensure continued market access for poor farmers in

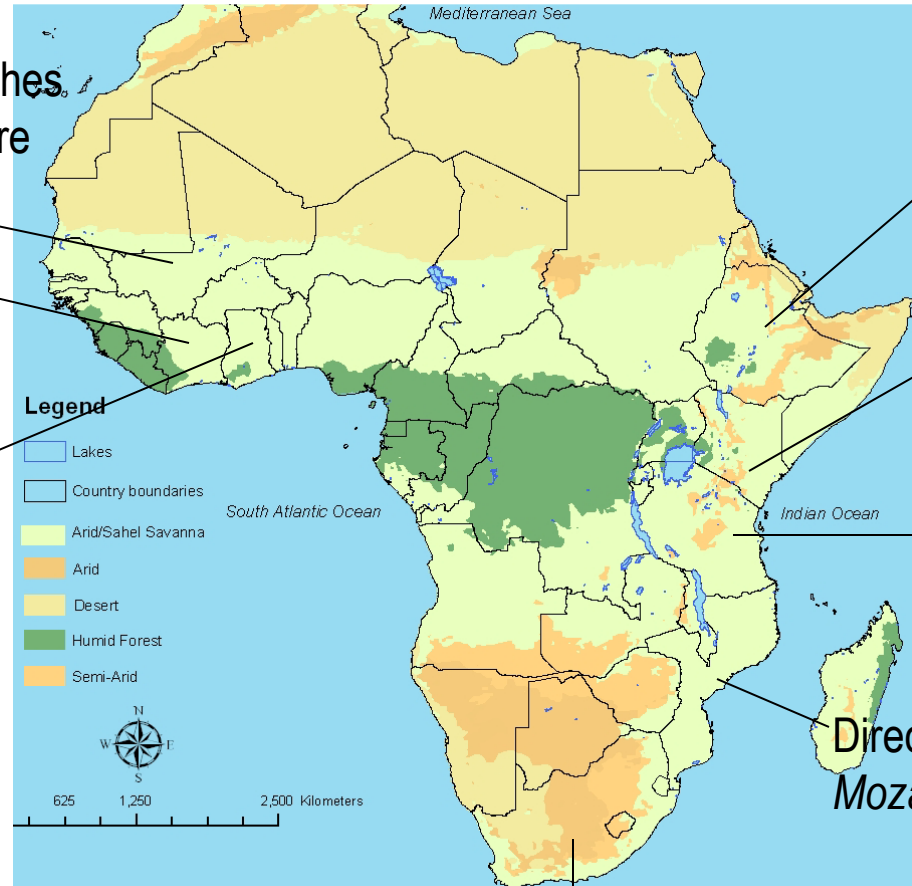
Sub-Saharan Africa



Partners

Centre Suisse des Recherches
Scientifiques en Côte d'Ivoire
Côte d'Ivoire, Mali

University of Ghana
Ghana



Addis Ababa University
Ethiopia

Nairobi University
Kenya

Sokoine University of
Agriculture
Tanzania

Direcção de Ciências Animais
Mozambique

University of Pretoria
South Africa

Codex Alimentarius Commission

Food safety risk analysis

A tool for decision-making under uncertainty

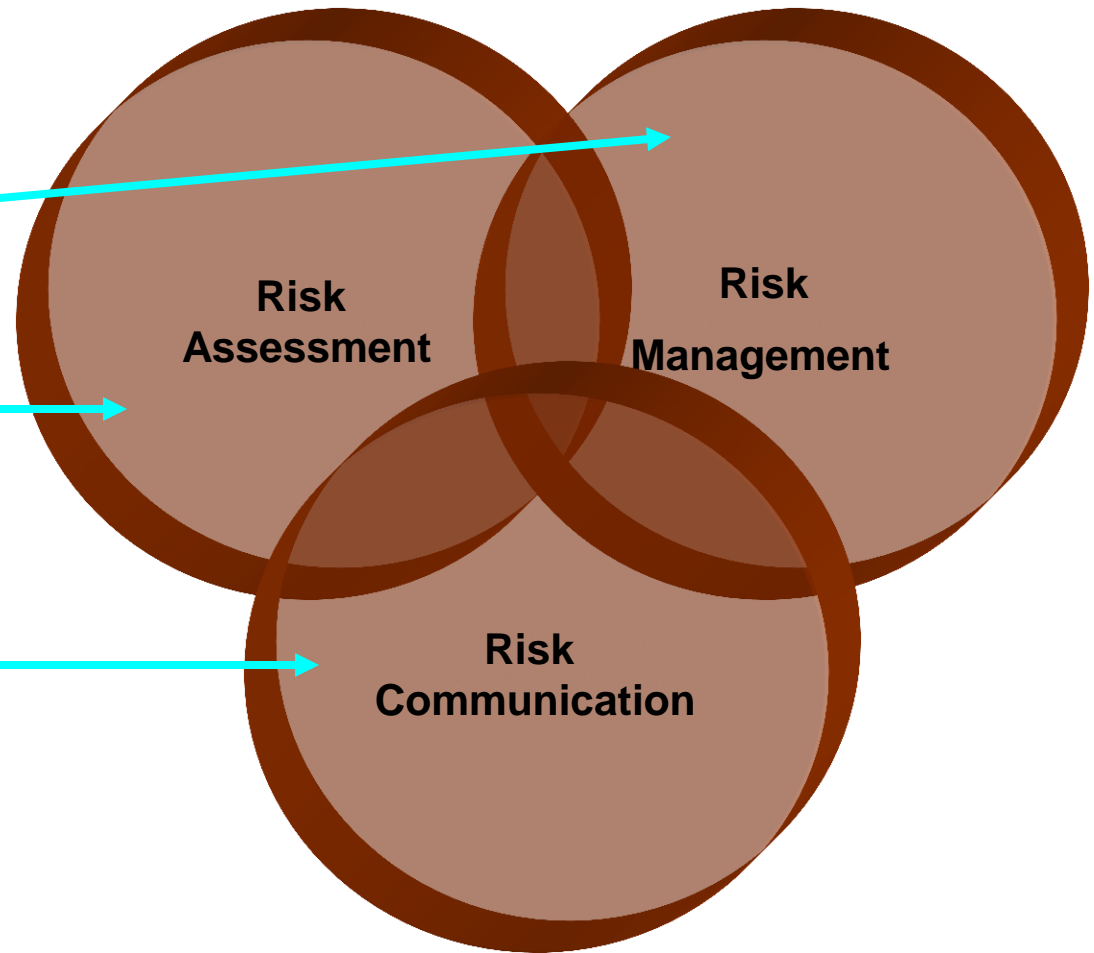


*Risk is a probability of occurrence of a scenario and its size of impact (Vose, 2008)

Food safety risk analysis

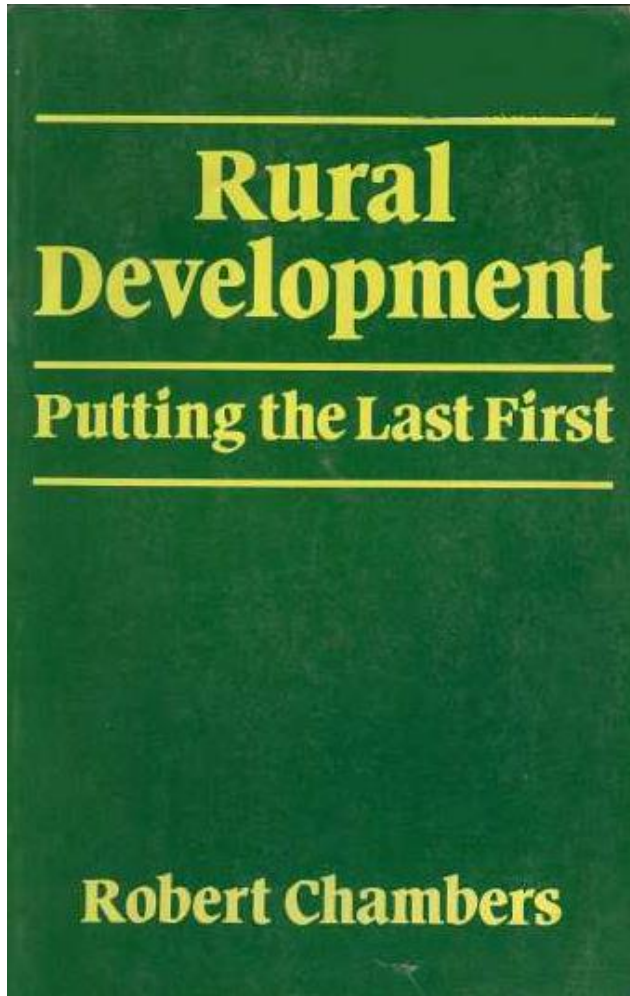
in informal marketing system

Participatory methods



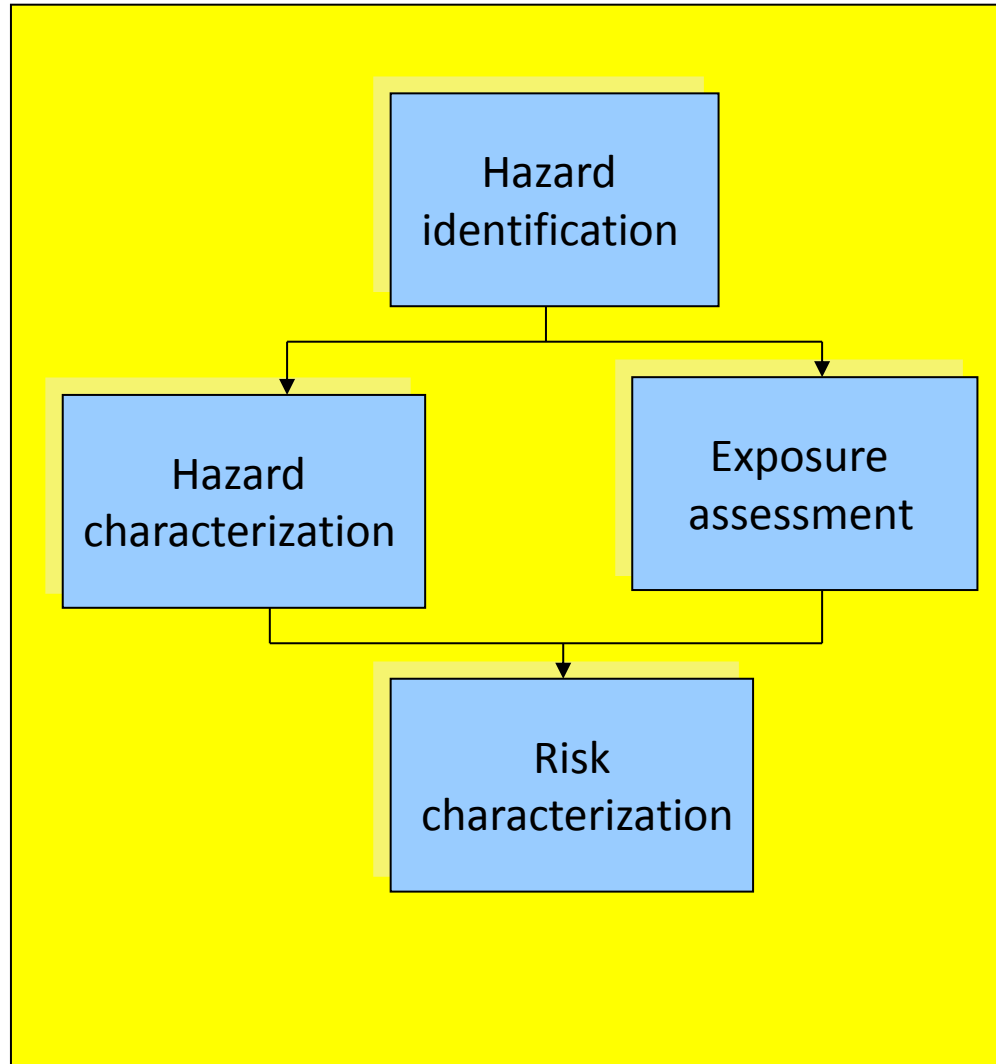
What are participatory methods?

- Participants discuss problems
- Several formats:
 - Rapid rural appraisal
 - Participatory rural appraisal
 - Key-informants interview



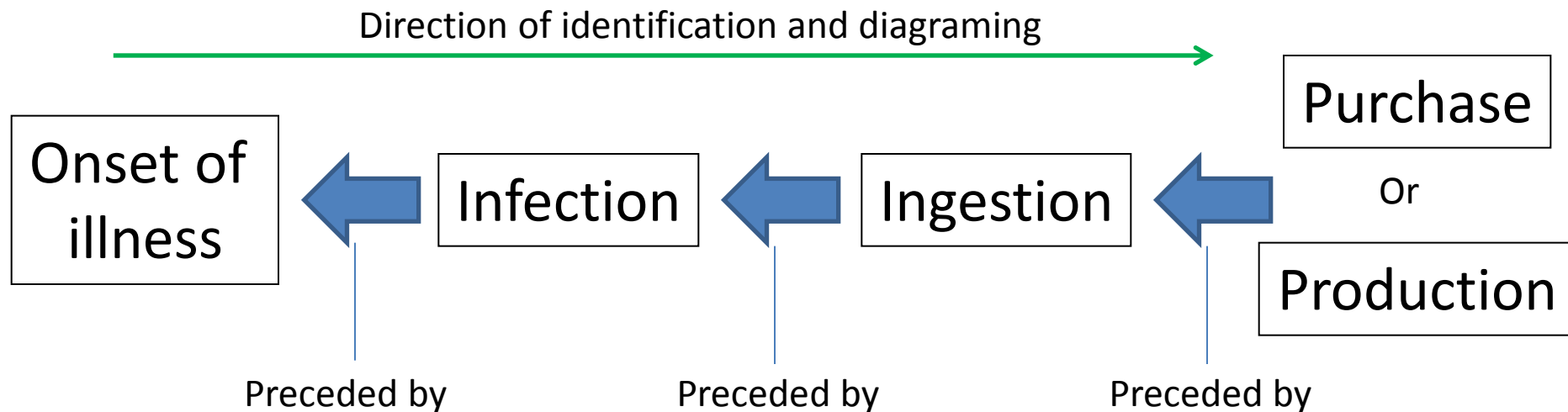
Codex Alimentarius Commission

Risk assessment framework (CAC/GL-30 (1999))

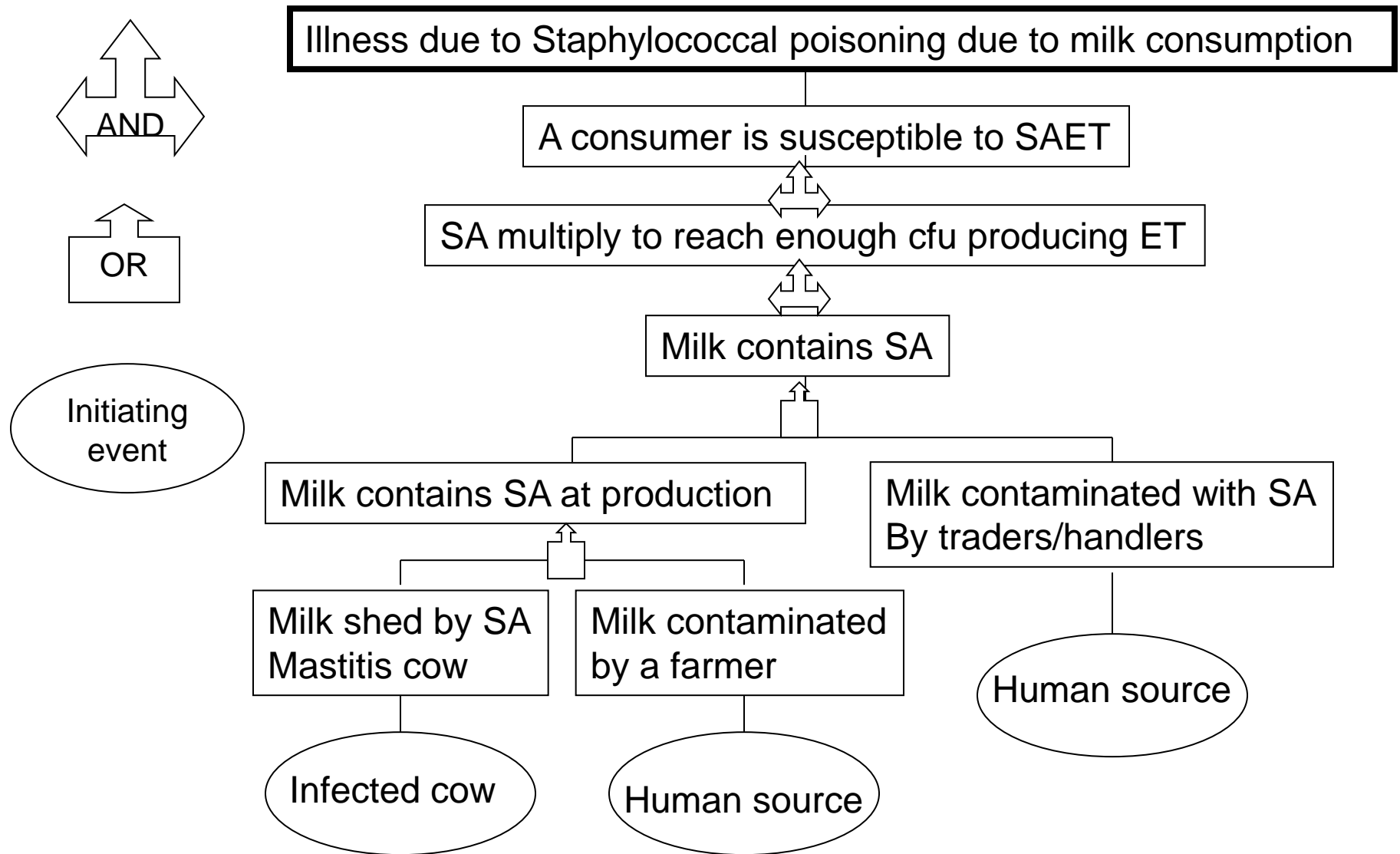


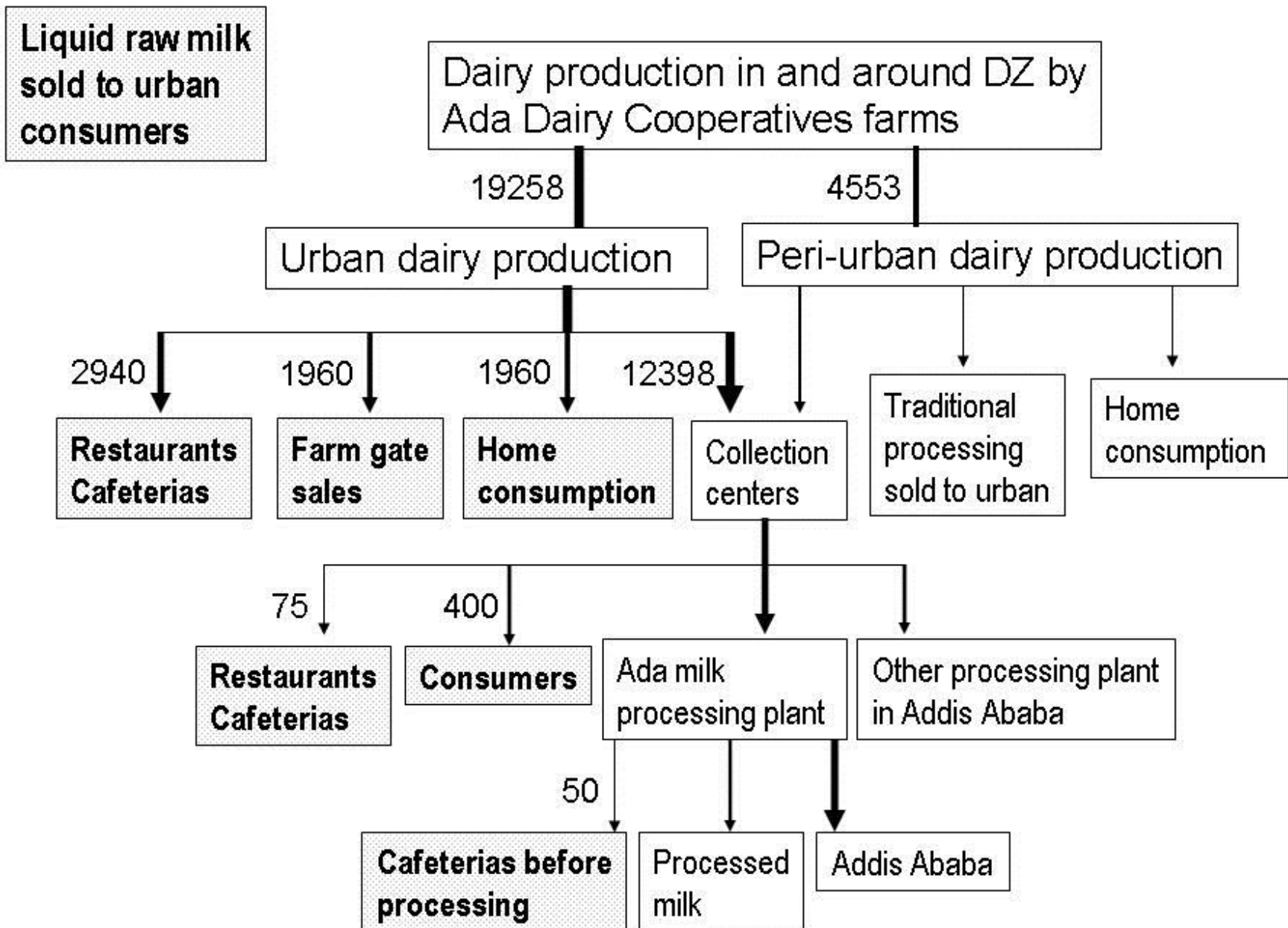
Fault tree analysis in food safety

- How the illness can occur



Fault tree: understanding the logic of illness





Dairy value chain- RRA and interviews

Contamination rate - a survey

	Isolation of <i>S aureus</i>	Boiling before sales
Milk collection centre (n=25)	18 (70.4%)	0
Dairy farm (n=170)	74 (43.6%)	0

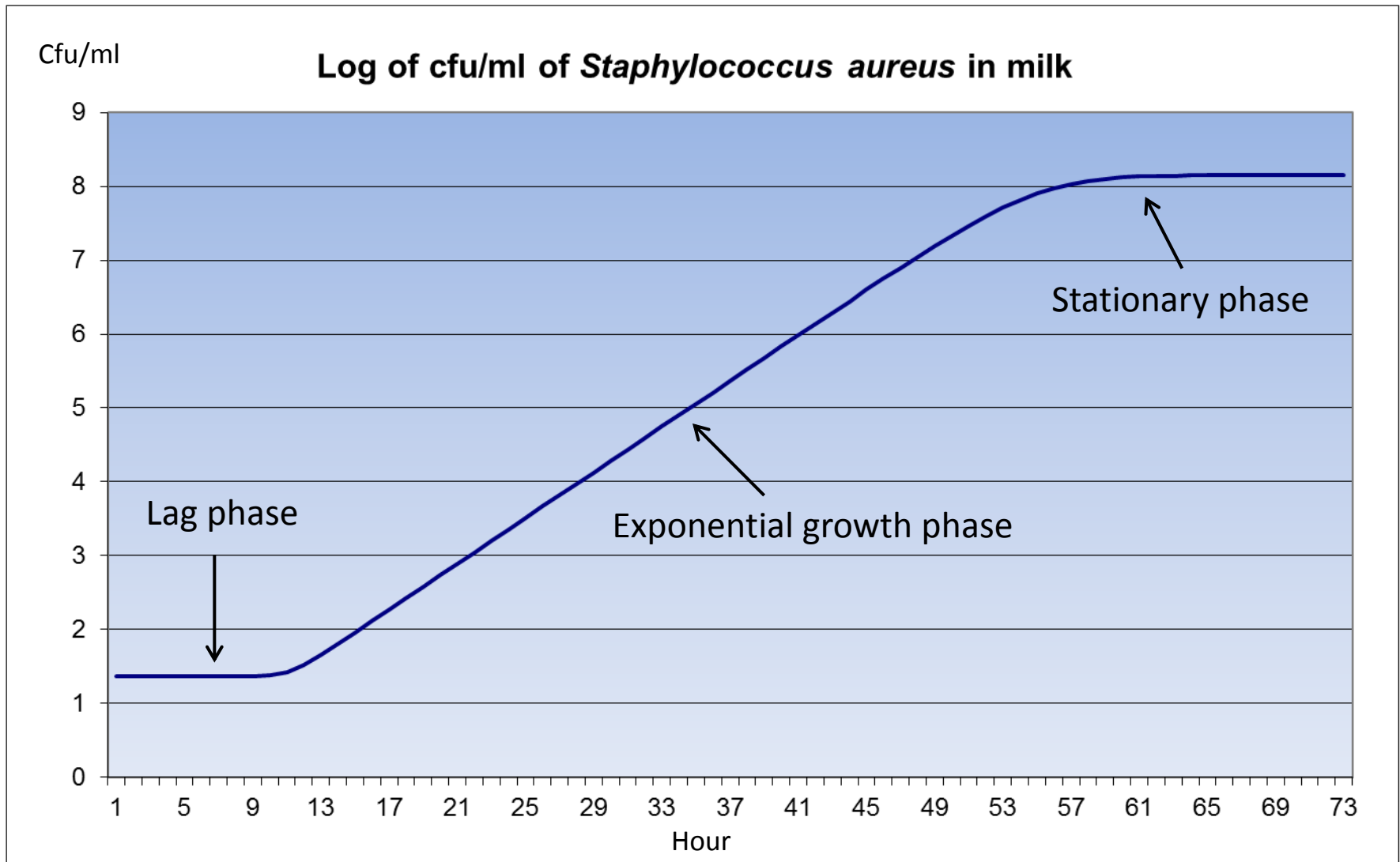


Risk mitigation by consumers -participatory and interviews

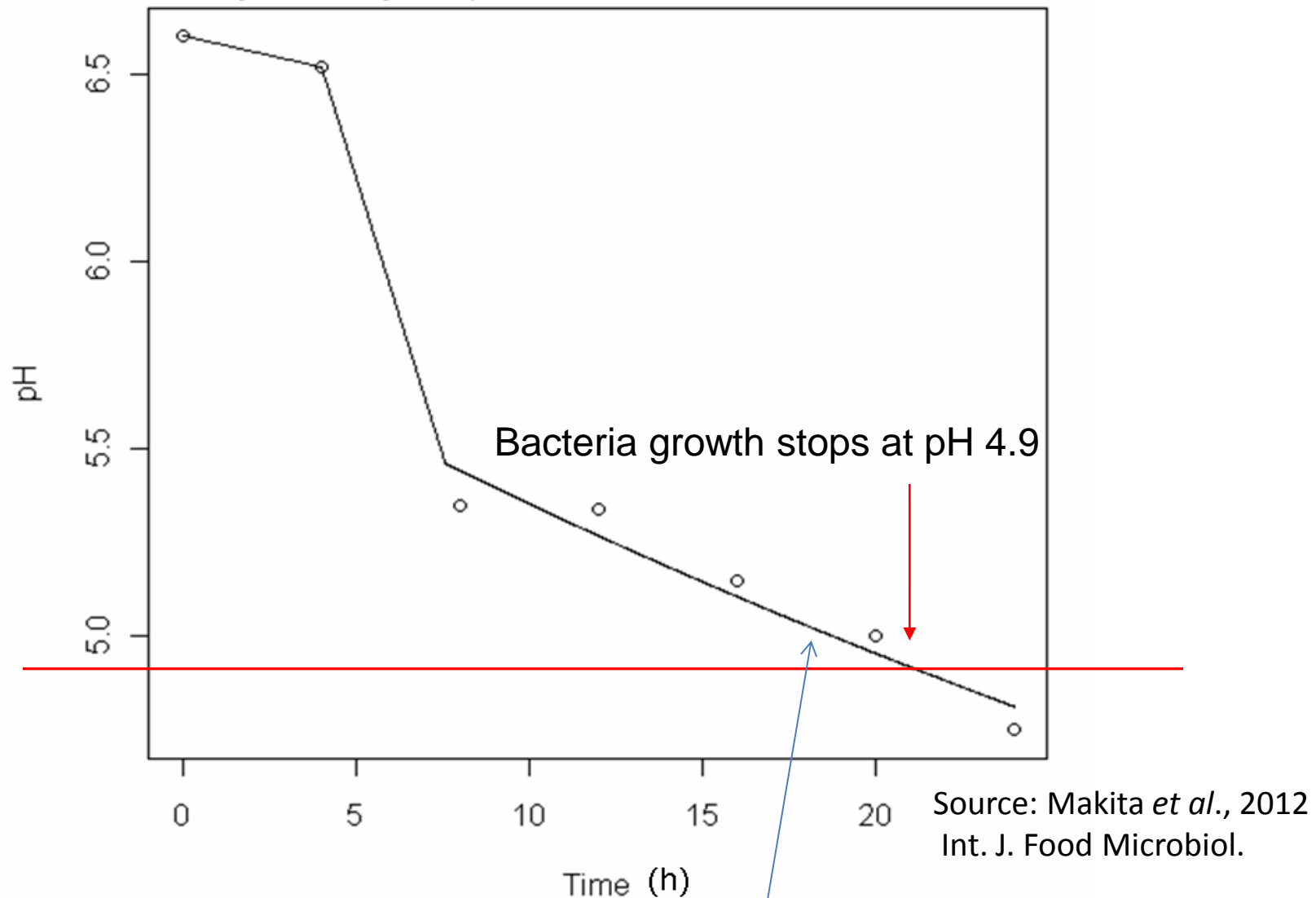
	Boil milk before consumption	Percentage
Dairy farming households (n=170)	116	68.2
Consumers (n=25)	16	64.0

Growth model:

Fujikawa and Morozumi (2006)
modified logistic model

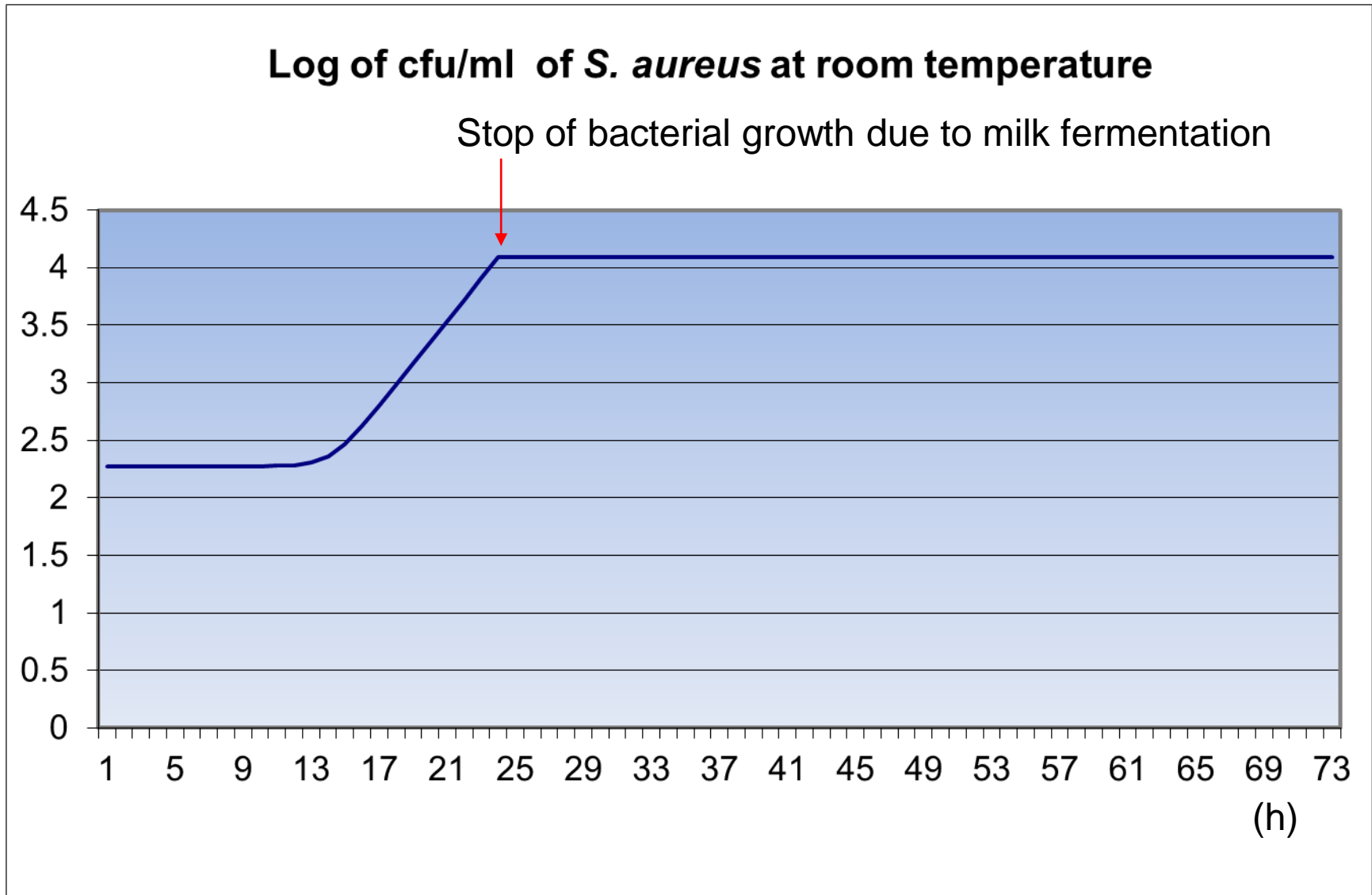


Risk mitigation by traditional milk fermentation- Modeling using reported data (Gonfa et al., 1999)

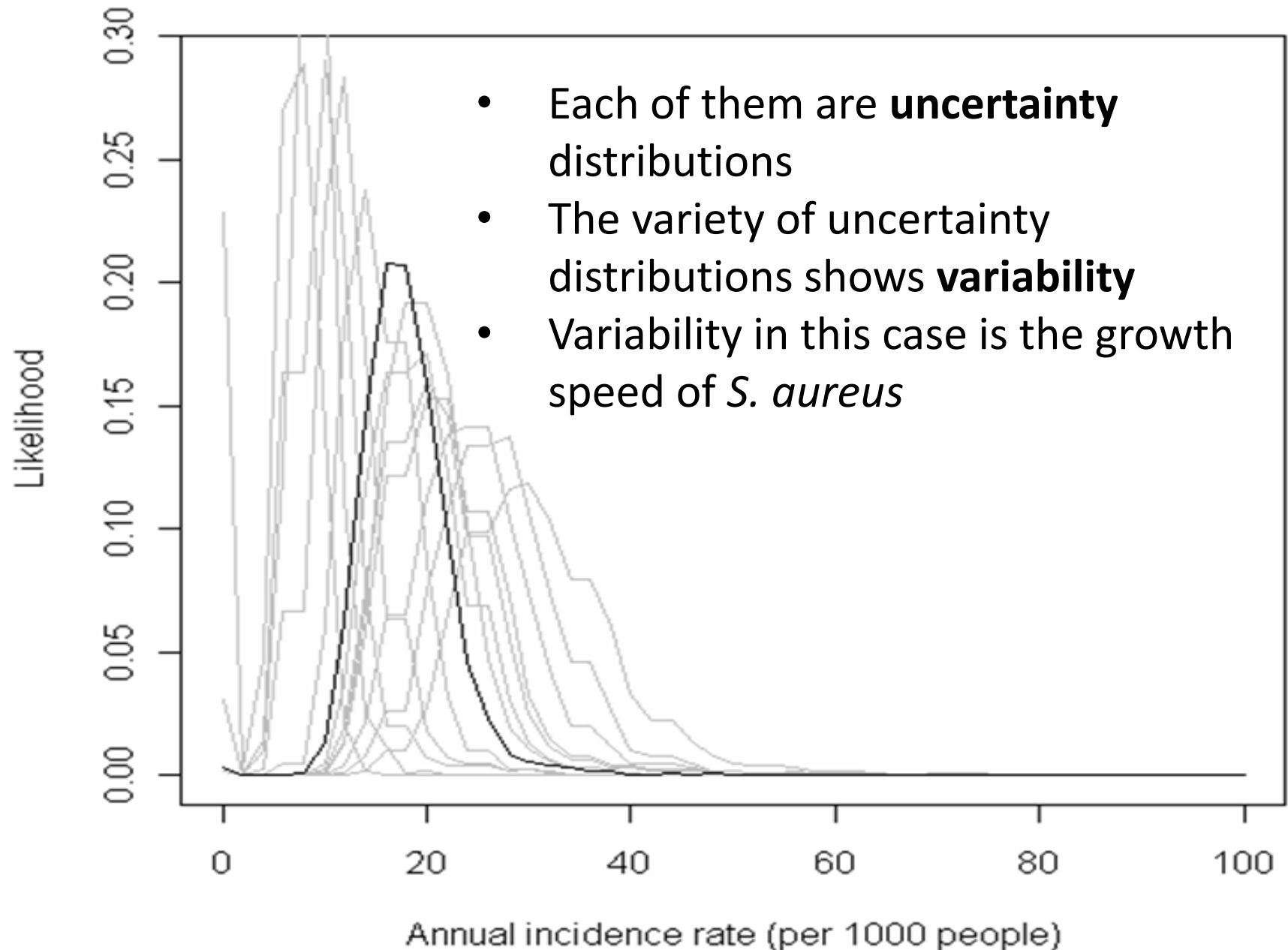


$$1/\text{pH} = 0.002 t \text{ (h)} + 1.187 \text{ (df=3, } r^2=0.90, p=0.009)$$

Stop of growth of *S. aureus* in milk by low pH



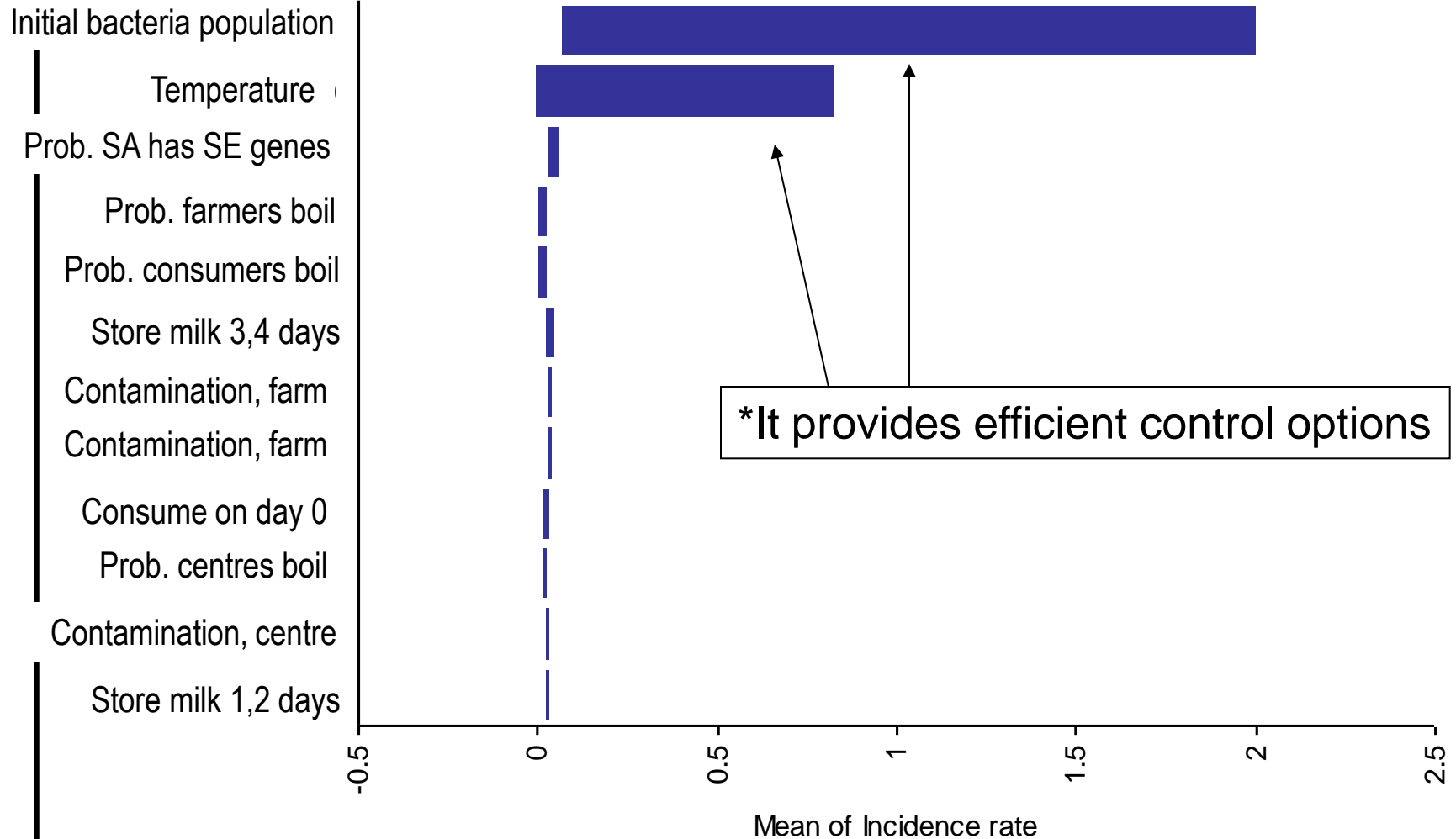
Risk characterization



Sensitivity analysis

- Training for hygienic milking
- Separation of cows with mastitis
- Temperature control

Sensitivity Tornado



Advantage of participatory risk assessment identified



- Speed
- Affordability
- Flexibility in application
- Understanding of culture
- Best control option
- Potential to change behavior



Safe food fair food

Phase II funded
(2012 -)

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<http://safefoodfairfood.wordpress.com/>

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Project partners conduct training of pig meat inspectors for safer harvesting in pig value chains in Uganda

Posted on 30 April 2014 *by* KRISTINA RÖSEL

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The **Safe Food, Fair Food** (SFFF) project is promoting food safety in informal markets through the application of risk-based approaches. In Uganda, the project is aligned with work on developing smallholder pig value chains (**SPVCD**). Assessments conducted in 2012-13 by the International Research Institute (ILRI) and partners showed



- More emphasis on risk management
- Egypt (fish), Uganda (pork), Tanzania (milk), Senegal, Ethiopia (small ruminants)
- Expanding in coordination with other projects...

Risk-based approach started in Asia

- ACIAR (Australia)/ILRI project in Vietnam (2013-) –

PROJECT UPDATES <aciarc.gov.au>

PigRISK empirical surveys in Hung Yen and Nghe An

Collecting data of possible actors in pig-pork value chains through production to distribution and consumption in study sites



PigRisk project in Vietnam

- Pork – most consumed animal source-food in Vietnam
- Salmonellosis, *Streptococcus suis*, and chemical hazards
- Integration of food safety risk assessment and value chain economic assessment (incentive research)
- Veterinary, public health, and economist teams- One Health



Risk assessment for food safety in Vietnam



Food-borne diseases are a major, vastly underreported health problem in most developing countries. According to WHO, they cause around 2 billion episodes of illness each year. But developing countries with many smallholders and a large informal food sector must balance protection of human health with protecting the livelihoods of food producers. Risk assessment (RA) is an innovative way of managing food safety and reducing the human health burden of food-borne diseases. This policy brief outlines how RA tools can be used effectively to manage food safety in Vietnam and similar countries.

Risk analysis and food safety

In recent years, risk analysis has become the gold-standard approach for managing food safety in the developed world. Risk analysis has three parts: (1) Risk assessment

the risks to human health must be established. Prior to RA, much food safety policy was based on the mere presence of harmful substances in food (hazard). RA shifts the focus onto the more important issue of

Case study

TASKFORCE OF RISK ASSESSMENT FOR FOOD SAFETY IN VIETNAM: LINKING SCIENCE TO POLICY TO INCREASE FOOD SAFETY

Food safety risk assessment training in Vietnam

Broad casted by 'Voice of Vietnam' on 2013 September 7

Đào tạo đánh giá nguy cơ an toàn thực phẩm tại các chợ

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Lần đầu tiên một khóa đào tạo đánh giá nguy cơ an toàn thực phẩm tại các chợ được tổ chức cho các chuyên gia y tế công cộng và thú y Việt Nam.

Khóa học diễn ra từ 28/6 đến 7/9 do Trung tâm Nghiên cứu Y tế Công cộng và hệ sinh thái (Trường Đại học Y tế Công cộng Hà Nội) phối hợp với Viện Chăn nuôi Quốc tế và Đại học Rakono Gakuen (Nhật Bản) tổ chức tại Hà Nội.



Các học viên tham gia lớp học (ảnh: Văn Hải)

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Địa chỉ từ thiện

Thanh niên người Dao, 17 tuổi, bị bỏng điện phải cắt 2 tay!

Nhói lòng trước tình cảnh bé 20 tháng tuổi bị bỏng toàn thân

Tìm người thân

Một phụ nữ SN 1974 tìm kiếm cha mẹ người Việt Nam

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Cửa sổ tình yêu



Học cách hòa thuận với mẹ chồng

Người "trám chỗ" cho tình yêu

Take home messages

- Food safety is a big issue in developing countries
- Targeting informal markets can make huge impacts on food safety and poverty alleviation
- Participatory risk analysis is useful and effective
- Integration of incentive-based economic study can show sustainable control options for food safety

